THIS EVENING-LIP VAR WINKLE-Mr. Joseph Jefferson. Miss. Role. N. wice. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS-ICE WITCH MATNEES.

NEW YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING-BURLENGIE-LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET-LOLD MONTEZ. Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Lewis faker, Mrs. W. Gumrael.

THIN EVENING AS BOTHLO. THOMAS'S ONCHESTRAL DARDEN CONCERT. Programme varied every evening. Figureth THIS EVENING BURNEY OF THE BURNEY BURNELS-Dick Sands C. Henry, Dempster, Offer and Hedghma.

THIS EVENING-THE LABY OF LYONS. Mr. James Stark.

OLD BOWERY THEATER.

THIS EVENING-SIX YEARS AFTER, or THE TICKET-OFLEAVE HAN'S WIFE - Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Famp Herring. TELS EVENING-AMATFUR GYMNASTS-Hanlon Brother

THIS EVENING _ O'DONNELLYS MISSION. Mr. John

Business Notices.

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA WINE DEPOT!

WORDS OF VITAL INTEREST

Will the thousands who read columns of frivolous verbings over day devite for minutes to the percent of a few facts which concer bem nearly! Our text is Health, and we will put our commentary then hearly. Our text is Healin, and we will put four connections, the number of all sickness; for if anders be strong enough to resist the morbid influences which produce limoss, of course they are powerless. Such attempt, therefore, Invigorate and regulate the system. When the quick-liter ranges from 50 to 90 degrees in the shade, the most athetic are enfeelled and the weak are prostrated. It is at such a time that such an invigorate as

COTTETEL'S STORACH BITTERS is argently needed. What are the effects of this zere Vegetable Tonic? Would that all who have known its benefits could condense their ex-Would that all who have roown its account count counteres not perfence into this pragraph. They would tell the healthy, to protect their health, they must use this great safeguard against dobilitating induces. They would exhort the weak to discard all annealizated, and impure atimulants and cling to this wholesome and onfailing tends and alternative as the shipwreaked mariner would sing to a raft in a storage see. They would, of dyspectic peans relieved, of appearance of the storage and of the storage and account of the storage account o the restored of shattered nerves restrong, of headanher cured, of dis-ordered functions regulated, of hypochoudris dissipated, of missmatic of heart patentian and toll defied, of hope re-minated, and cheerfulness restored. Such are the effects of

A CLEAR HEAD FOR BUSINESS is the sure result of a Bettle of

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SHAUPERS THE APPETITE FOR GENERAL DEBILITY AND DESPRESA ESPIRE WATER

CLEARS THE HEAD,

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They ereate a healthy appetite. They are an untidate to change of water and dies.

SOLD BY ALL PROGRETS

They are an antidate to change of water and diet.
Why strugilien the system.
They mority the breath and core sour stomach.
They care ity-speaks and Constitution.
They care ity-speaks and Constitution.
They care itwer Complaint and Nervons Headache.
DEARY FLANTATION FIRTHER have cured more cases of chronic weakness, convention, melanchedy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has every produced. They are particularly adopted to dedicate ferming and persons of andentary occupations. Observe the proprietors private atomp over the cork of each bottle. If any design has not got its report to P. H. DRAK & CO.

Name is onequaled; its popularity is steadily increasing as it cores werything it professes to. Galls, Scrutches, Sores, Swellings and

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE. "Basesm is stronger and iess liable to trp in one or wear, than the back-sixth."—I "balge's flequet" at the "baland Park Triell." Send for the "Report" and samples of Work contending both kinds of stitches on the same piece of goods.

The ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.—

THE ELLIPTIC LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACRINE, with all the latest improvements and atlachments; incomparants was near you pastly use. Elliptic S. M. Co., No. 543 Broadway, N. Y. Agents wanted.

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SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own and others make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALLE and PRE PARTER PARE, For sale low.

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DR. LANE, No. 678 Broadway.—Consumption treated and cured by inhelistic and mechanical appliances. Novvous Affectious and General Dability treated with ancesse. Room No. 1, second floor. 100 LIGHTNING RODS-\$10 each, with Points, In-No. 581 Broadway, first floor. THE ÆTNA NOISELESS LOCK-STITCH SEWING-

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MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair,

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES, SEPPONYERS, &C.—Marsis & Co. 's Radical Cure Trus Office
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CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, the best made. Sold

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC WHERER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE and BUTTONHOLE MACHINE No. 625 Broadway.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. At EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding Cards

OBITUARY.

MOTHER ANGELA (ELLEN BUGHES), OF THE SISTERS

Hospital of the Sisters of Charity in this city, died at the hospital in Eleventh-st., at 54 o'clock, yesterday morning. She was a sister of the late Archbishop Hughes, and was born on her father's farm, near Augher, County Tyrone, Ireland, about 1806. She came to this country with her mother in 1818, her father having emigrated to Pennsylvania two years previously. The family settled at Chambersburg, and Ellen was educated in a convent at Frederick, Maryland. She joined the Sisterhood of Charity at the age of 22 or 23, assuming the name of Angela when she took the vail, and has ever since that time been a prominent member of the Order, superintending various schools and charitable institutions, principally in the City and State of New-York. In 1846 the Sisterhood was divided, all the various houses of the congregation in New-York, New-Jersey and the New-England States being erected into a separate congregation, the headquarters of which were established at Mount St. Vincent's, within the present limits of the Central Park. Mother Angela was chosen Superior, and retained that office for six years-the longest period allowed by the rules. For the last eleven years she has been Director of the Hospital in Eleventh-st.

She bore a striking resemblance in person to her distinguished brother, of whom she was always a special favorite. She was like him also in decision and strength of character; though she also possessed a good deal of tenderness and affectionateness of disposition. During the late war the deceased was active and untiring in her aid to the Saultary Commission, caring for the aids and providing for the necessities of the needy families of absent

The funeral will be attended on Friday morning.

New-York Daily Tribuna

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

THE TRIBUNE TRACTS-NO. 1. THE TRIBUNE will publish, immediately, a Tract containing the Proceedings of the Southern Loyalists' Convention. The price will be announced as soon as the Convention

The Tribupe in London, STEVENS EROTHERS, American Agents for Libraries. It Henrietts M. Covent Garden, W. C., are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE They will also receive Suscentroes and Assessments.

No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whateveri intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and ad dress of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guar, rs for this office should be addressed to "The Tate

As business lotters for UNE," New-York. not undertake to return rejected Communication

To On our inside pages will be found Mr. Hughes's first letter from London; our speciel article on the Fash-ions, written expressly for The Tribune; a Review of Mr. Carpenter's book on Mr. Lincoln; one or two suggestive communications in reference to the extraordinary demand now existing for THE TRIBUNE, and the difficulty people have in getting their paper, with local matters of interest, local intelligence, and full reports of the financial and commercial markets.

IN In another part of to-day's paper we print the first letter of our new London correspondent, Thomas Hughes, esq., Member of Parliament, one of the most gifted English esq., Member of Parliament, one of the most gyled Linguish inviters and statesmen, and known to America as the author of "Tom Brown at Oxford," "School Days at Rugby," Sc. We are happy to announce that Mr. Hughes will continue to write for us regularly, and we feel surge that the American people will rejoice to be in constant communion with a writer whose fame is over the world, and a statesman whose devotion to America and American institutions has made him dear to every lover of our country. "I have always wished," writes Mr. Hughes, in accepting a Tribune engagement, "to have the chance of

accepting a Tribune engagement, "to have the chance of

constant speech in your country, to which I am much attached, and where there is as much misunderstanding about

England as we have here about you."

TEF Copies of THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE may be had at our counter, in wrappers ready for mailing. Our friends can do the cause no better service than to advance the circulation of this paper, and send it by thousands into the doubiful Slates until after election. All such orders should come to us before Tuesday.

Payable always in advance.
Address The TRIBUNE, New-York City.

All friends of the cause are invited to form clubs; but we employ no traveling agents, and warn all against paying money to other than persons of known responsi-bility. The Syracuse Convention has done its work quickly and well, and its adjournment has left nothing to regret. The ticket formed is strong and sound, and the names which follow that of Gov. Fenton will give us great strength in the canvass. Gen. S. L. Woodford, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, is a man whose nomination will be emphatically ratified by the people, who know his eminent ability and fidelity. Of the other nominations we must at this late hour defer mention, except to fully indorse the wisdom of

The speech of Gen. Butler, of which we print a special report, is an able and eloquent argument for a just extension of the suffrage, which must have great weight with the country.

the difficult choice the Convention made from so

many strong candidates.

No additional returns from Vermont have reached us, either by mail or telegraph, but a special dispatch from Montpelier confirms the estimated gain of 5,000 in the Union majority. We fear there has been no election in the Third District.

The Southern Convention has appointed a commitee to travel to St. Louis, by the route the President has taken, and afterwards to visit the grave of Abraham Lincoln. Its members can and will give the people of the West additional evidence of how utterly Mr. Johnson misrepresents the loyal men in the Rebel

Impartial Suffrage, it appears, cannot be an issue in the Pennsylvania canvass. The address of the Union | the Missouri Compromise would not propitiate the State Committee says: "The Constitution of Pennsylvania permits only white men to vote. By its terms it can be amended only once in every five fame and fortune, abandoned him with cowardly years, and having been amended in 1864, allowing the soldiers the right to vote, it cannot, in conformity with its own provisions, be amended again until 1869. It is hoped, therefore, our Democratic friends will restrain themselves, and not press negro suffrage upon us before authorized by the Constitution of the State."

THE RENOMINATION OF GOV. FENTON. In the unanimous and enthusiastic renomination of Gov. Reuben E. Fenten, the State Convention has simply obeyed the wishes of the Union party of New-York. The primary meetings spoke for the people, and, with few exceptions, instructed their delegates to vote for him. Not one instance do we know of any objection being made in any preliminary meeting, or by any organ of the party. He was named by acclamation of the people, and there has never been a nomination made which gives greater satisfaction. Gov. Fenton had no rivals.

It was well deserved. Reuben E. Fenton is a man fit to be trusted, and for that reason, more than any other, he is again our candidate for Governor. The nomination for a second term is far more than a recogpition of his past services. That is always a secondary honor. We nominate him because we need him in the future. In these days we do not change our representatives without just cause, and the renomination of the loyal Governors throughout the North is a sound policy, which is not to be lightly changed. Gov. Fenton is pledged and repledged, not by words alone, but by acts, to the principles which we hold to be imperial necessities of the Republic. No man can doubt him. He was true to the Union during the war, when succeeding Horatio Seymour, he instantly placed New-York at the head of the loyal States; he was true, after the war, when the path of duty was more difficult to tread. So far as New-York has a part in National responsibilities, it is certain that he will continue to use all his influence for the right, and we live in times when the national interests transcend all others. But his administration of purely state affair has shown an integrity and ability which almost as strongly recommend him to office. He has watched over the finances and the credit of the State with unfailing vigilance, and has given every personal and public proof of his fitness for

Gov. Fenton is, for these reasons, a far stronger candidate now than he was in 1864, and is personally much | sought its climax in the declaration that the Demomore popular, as he is now much better known. He was elected then as the representative of a principle; he will be relected now as its embodiment. Though his services in Congress had given assurance of signal Mr. Douglas's philosophy never sought a higher level. ability, his name was not then welcomed with the He did not see a principle in the issue-a great enthusiasm which it now arouses, and which will make it a rallying cry in this campaign!

The Erening Post, exulting over Mr. Beecher's sur- lived merely in the day, had no more earnest prayer render, exclaims that his letter ought to be printed in than for daily bread, and, like all noted men whose gold and scattered broadcast over the land. As gold lives are governed by mere policy, leaves but a dim stands at 45, or thereabouts, whom does The Pos | mark upon our history. The party wiffich he made is think will foot the bills for this little job ? Consider | dissolved, and we speak of Douglas Democrats with as ing the impudent assumption of that letter, would not | much a feeling of long ago as though we were speak | the Aster House.

brass be a more suitable metal ! Or, looking to the character of the people who are exulting over Mr. Beecher's accession to their once despised ranks, what does The Post say to copper?

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The President of the United States, the first General of the Army, the first Admiral of the Navy, and many thousands of their fellow-citizens, will assemble to-day on the beautiful shores of Lake Michigan to do honor to the late Stephen A. Douglas. It is not often that statesmen find their eulogists among men of their own generation. The men who stand around the grave of Douglas were his companions. They knew him well. In the course of nature he should still be with them-for Douglas died comparatively young, in the very fullness of his life. In fact, the orator who will to-day discuss his career is almost old enough to have been his father.

It is thirty-two years since Douglas, a poor wayfaring Yankee boy, went to seek his fortunes in the State which afterward honored him as one of her most eminent citizens. He wandered early from his Green Mountain home, with nothing but a plain New-England education, and a determination to rise. Tired of cabinet-making and teaching, he engaged in what was called " studying law." The fame of Jackson filled the land, and the smart Yankee, not oppressed with scruples, saw that the sign in Tennessee was the star of conquest. His great rival, Lincoln, was keeping a post-office, fresh from the glories of the Black Hawk war. Andrew Johnson was Mayor of a little mountain town in Tennessee, Jefferson Davis, a lieutenant of dragoons, was chasing the Indians, Seward was grieving over his defeat as Governor, Breckinridge was studying the orations of Cicero against Catiline at a Kentucky college, Chase was endeavoring to gain a law practice in Cincinnati, Summer was entering the Boston bar, Broderick was cutting stone, Grant was a schoolboy in his teens, Farragut was watching the honor of his flag on the torrid coasts of Brazil, and the orator of to-day, tired of war and law, had entered politics and become the New-York Secretary of State. Unlike many of these men, Lincoln especially, Douglas, blossomed early. He belonged to that hardy breed of men who suit any soil and every latitude. Torrid or frigid, sunshine or snow, the life in him was enduring. He believed in the rowdy virtue of American politics, and had much of the rowdy in his nature. He managed his debates very much as Mr. Heenan manages his prize-fights, and conquered by sheer thumping. The records of our Senate show no debates more brutal, and yet more powerful, than those of Douglas, especially upon the Nebraska bill; and it was during this debate that he showed the amazing power which made his personal influence while he lived greater than that of any American statesman.

We say "American statesman," and yet we cannot rank Mr. Douglas among the men whose lives have me a part of the nation's history by the very nationality of their services and their fame. His career Illinois was that of one who conquered by energy, andacity, and qualities of mind and body that made him the leader of a mob. As a popular leader, no one possessed so many elements of success as Mr. Douglas, and when we say this we have answered the highest demands of his fame Conscience would have made him a Radical, but by pandering to an Illinois mob, managed to be for the greater part of his career always victorious. By surrendering himself to the spirit of Slavery, he became conspicuou as a leader of the extreme pro-Slavery wing of the Democratic party. During the period of the Southern domination that succeeded the fall of Van Buren. when public men of the North strove to outdo each other in pandering to the South, Mr. Douglas went beyond them all, and offered up the Missouri Compromise as a sacrifice for the Presi What the extreme men of South did not dream of doing, what they scarcely dared to ask, Mr. Douglas did. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the great event of his public life. It is not for us to consider his afterthought of an argument called "Popular Sovereignty"-not an argument, indeed, but an excuse and propitiation. The nation saw only an ambitious, striving politician, clamoring for the Presidency, and willing to rise upon the rains of a sacred, time-honored compromise. Whether their

judgment was the true one or not, we have not the power to say, but certainly the American people thus believed, and Douglas lost the confidence that otherwise would have made him President. Even South; and at Cincinnati the men for whom he had incurred public scorn, for whom he had risked his

timidity and selected James Buchanan.

This desertion convinced the aspiring Senator that the system of Slavery added to other sins that of duplicity and heartlessness. From the moment of Mr. Buchanan's election, Mr. Douglas ceased to act with the slave power. Had he lived through the war, this might have been the turning-point of an illustrious and useful career. He created the Anti-Lecompton party and fought Mr. Buchenan with as much courage as could be expected from a statesman who would insist upon being a politician. He saw nothing grander in our system than the Democratic party, and to this party be clung with superstitious tenacity. But one step higher and he might have become the leader of the American people. He refused that step in 1858, when the country yearned for him, when leaders of the Republican party were willing to carry his colors. Rather than abandon an organization that was really in the hands of thieves and money-changers, he stood begging in the Senate for his old committee, only to be repulsed with contempt by the South, and to go to Illinois and do their bidding. It was the want of moral purpose which makes men create expedients that in the case of Donglas led him to seek a third party when he ran for the Presidency. His friends in the South sacrificed him for Breckinridge, while other friends in the North, claiming to follow his principles, walked over him, as a bridge, to the side of the victorious Lincoln. It is in these last days of his career that we find the real merit of Douglas's life. Taking him all in all, as one of the lustiest men of this generation, his fate reminds us of a Spanish Matador who goes down to the arena gorgeous with spangles and feathers and valiant with his spear. He threw the red rag at the country and made a magnificent fight. . But matadors have misfortupes, and this from Illinois was tossed, and gored, and trampled, dying in the very moment when he of all men seemed called upon to live-never to flout his red rag any

What the war would have made Douglas, it is vain to imagine. He was a strenuous American, and he knew that the Samter guns meant war. The last words of his life were loyal and brave. He saw the necessity of national unity and energy. While urging and warning the people, and insisting upon manly, patriotic action, the strange tendency of his nature cratic party could not be perpetuated unless every Democrat became a patriot! The party was all in all, and if men would be good Democrats, let them fight wrong struggling to extend its sinful power-a mighty nation warring with a crime that it had nurtured. He was keenly practical—

ing of the Federalists and anti-Masons. There is no true fame that is not based on truth, and the best we can say of Douglas is that he was expedient.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

Perfect concord is too much to expect from so; acliberative body, yet we trust that the Southern Convention will boldly and unanimously declare in favor of Impartial Suffrage. Thus far it has not declared itself opposed to it, and we trust that in free, unrestrained debate, the argument for absolute right will prevail over the reasons of expediency. - The delegates from the extreme Southern States are earnest in demanding the franchise for the negro a indispensable to their permanent elevation. find the men who know most of the Rebellion, and of the condition and needs of the South, with few exceptions, the resolute advocates of Suffrage. The opposition comes from the Border States, which have always hesitated at extreme measures. We do not mestion the sincere patriotism with which Mr. Thomas of Maryland declared that to enfranchise the freedmen would be to enfranchise Robels, nor the good intentions of any of the gentlemen who act with him. We are willing to run the risk. They believe that in the Border States are many Union men whose prejudices against color are stronger than their devotion to principles, and would not rashly risk the loss of their votes. The deference they pay to this prejudice is no doubt inspired by over anxiety for the success of the Union party, and we respect the motives though we think the fear

Messrs. Tucker of Virginia, Robinson of Florida, Pinkerton of Missouri, and many others, offered resolutions yesterday which tersely stated that Impartial Suffrage could be no longer safely neglected. The strongest movement in favor of the principle was the resolution of Mr. Moss of Missouri, instructing the Committee on Resolutions to frame a platform favorable to Universal Suffrage. The resolution was not adopted, but referred, and we should be sarry to construe the reference to mean opposition of a majority to its purpose. We trust that it simply means that the Covention was unwilling to hastily decide a question which it had submitted to a regularly appointed committee. The resolu tions will, unquestionably, be fully and fearlessly debated, no matter what their nature may be, and that debate ought to conclusively prove Impartial Suffrage not only just but expedient.

That the Convention will unreservedly sustain the Congressionel policy of reconstruction is no reason why it should not recognize Impartial Soffrage as necessary and inevitable element of true Republicansm. The practical measures of Congress will lose no value by a declaration of this principle. So far from believing that the proposition to give the Suffrage to the freedmen, limited by any fair test, would interfere with our Fall campaign, we are convinced that it only needs to be proposed to the people to arouse an enthusiasm only second to the national joy that welcomed the Proclamation of Emancipation.

COUNT BISMARK AND THE PRUSSIAN LIBERALS.

It was generally expected that after the close of the war Count Bismark would find it either necessary or, at least, expedient, to pursue toward the Liberal majority of the Prussian House of Representatives a more conciliatory policy. These expectations have been more than realized. Both his telegraphic dispatches and the fuller accounts contained in the letters of our well-informed Berlin correspondent show that at present a full understanding exists between the Premier and the representatives of the people concerning the foreign policy. The Liberals in the Parliament were more cordial than the Conservatives in recognizing the war policy of the Government, and in urging it to advance undaunted in its efforts for completing the unity of all Germany. Only one member of the Party of Progress-Johann Jacobi-and three members of the Left Center refused to agree to the Liberal draft of the address, which was finally agreed to by the House.

The concessions on the other hand made by Bisnark are likewise considerable. He prevailed upon the entire Conservative party of the House to accept the Liberal draft of the address. He went so far as to assure the House that the Government and the Liberal majority would be found to agree even on the question of internal reform more than was generally supposed, but that for the present the foreign policy was the great task of the State. This statement is of shows a disposition toward the representatives of the people entirely different from that exhibited during the last four years.

It clearly appears from the declarations of Count Bismark that a combination of foreign Powers for the purpose of preventing the consummation of the national unity of Germany is expected; and that the Government as well as the people feel the necessity of uniting all classes of the people for the defense of the national interests. If this union between the Government and the Liberals can be maintained for some time, it will in itself be the strongest inducement for the people of the South German States to demand their admission into the new German Confederation

under the leadership of Prussia. Soon the first Parliament of the new Confederation will be elected, on the basis of direct and universal suffrage. There is no doubt that this body will be nearly unanimous in urging the Government on toward the completion of national unity, and in asking for guarantees as to the liberal institutions at home. It is apparent that the proceedings of this body must have a decisive influence upon the further development of the great European complications.

The Daily News is chosen by Mr. George Prancis Train as the organ through which to exhibit the following

National Union Party, The Devil Fish Party Strangling ett of Andrew Johnson.

The Union, Debit.

The Political generals.

E Navy (Farragut.)

2. The Fred. Douglas-Parson Credit of Andrew Johnson.
The Army (Grant.)
The Navy (Farragut.)
The Cabinet.
All the Southern States. Brownlow Convention of Dead Dogs.

The Spirit Rappers.
Thad. Stevens.
The harples of the Freed-men's Bureau. All the military generals.
All the Conservatives. The laboring classes. negrous and those who O. The people. -" To such base uses" is Mr. Beecher already con-

The English papers describe a new system of tele-graphic coding, invented by Capt. Bolton, which it is claimed will reduce the trouble and expense of telegraphing a bundred per cent. [Commercial Advertiser.] According to this statement there will be no trouble

signed by his new friends! O the pity of it!

and nothing to pay, a telegraph bill disappearing wholly, after it has been reduced one hundred per cent, as we understand percentage.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION OF NEWYORK .-The soldiers and sailors of this city are taking steps to organize an effective association of a high character for the adize an effective association of a high character for the advancement of the interests of our brave men of the army and navy. It will be loyal in its character, and will sympathise with the Union party in its political influence. The call is issued and waiting for signatures. Copies may be found at the offices of Bravet Major A. P. Williams, Sorgeon United States Volunteers, No. 222 East Thirty-sixth-st, and of Cluston Ries, No. 200 Broadway. The movement is popular, and receives the sanction of leading pames, of which annoncement will be made at an early day. Soldiers and sailors, officers and all others are invited to call and sign the rolls. See the notice in our advertising columns.

PERSONAL .- Among the arrivals at the hotels are Mr. Tassara, Spanish Minister at Washington, at the Claren don Hotel; Gen. Cleering, U.S. A., at the Pifth-ave, Hotel; Baron Hoistein of the Prussian Legation, and Odilon Barrot of the French Legation, at the Brevoort House; the Hon. Horatio Seymour, Utica; the Hon, Hiram Sibley, Rochester; the Hon. B. F. Smith, Ohio, and the Hon. J. F. Joy, Detroit. at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Gov. Cony of Maine, ex.Gov. Buck ingham of Connectiout, and the Hop. J. M. Ashler of Ohio, at

SYRACUSE.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Unanimous Renomination of Gov. Fenton

GEN. L. WOODFORD NOMINATED FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Ticket Completed and the Convention Adjourned.

Speeches & Gen. Van Wyck and the Hon. Lyman Tremain.

PROSPECTS OF CANDIDATES. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

STANCUSK, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1866. It is impossible to state who will form the balance of the ticket atter Fenton. Last night it looked as if Alvord would be renon insted, but Chauncey Depew has arrived on the grounds, and his prospects loom up. If there is much contest between Alvord and Woodford, Depew's friends hope to run him in between. There is not much caucusing by delega

self until the balloting commences. The Convention will finish up its work by 6 or 7 o'clock. Kings County will push Woodford hard, so will most of Now-York and part of Westchester. Wheeler's (of Franklin) chances for Lieut.-Governor seem to wave some. WOODFORD FOR LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

gations, so that the strength of the candidates will not develop

The Kings County Delegation finally ununimously resolved to present the name of Woodford for Lieut.-Governor. Woodford will pall at least 80 votes on the first beliot. THE SEVENTH DISTRICT-PROBUBLE ADMISSION OF THE

DEAN DELEGATES. The Standard of this morning contains a card of Sinclair Tonsey in behalf of lums-l'and Joan M. Shorn, claiming their right to be admitted as delegates to the Convention, instead of George B. Dean, Wm. Halbertson and Charles W. Darling, from the VIIth Assembly District, the H. J. Raymond's dis-trict. The claim is based upon two grounds; first, that the ticket of Dean is composed of Raymond's friends, who are working for that gentleman's renomination to Congress, and consequently it does not represent the true Republican senti-ment of the district, which is unmistakably for Congress.

To sustain the first objection, Mr. Tousey gives confirmatory statements that Dean announced that he approved of Ray-mond's course, and would do all he could to send him back to Congress, and not only did he assert this, but he so managed the Convention that when a vote was taken to send delegates to the Southern Loyalists' Convention, the motion was defeated, and the true Union men had to leave the room and select delegates to represent them at Philadelphia.

To prove that this defaulting vote and the vote in which Dean claims his election were frauls, two certificates, sworn to, are presented by Mr. Tousey—one from Charles Wright Kirby, who was Chairman of the Board of Primary Inspectors, who swears that men voted for Dean's ticket who had no right to do so, and that when he attempted to challenge them,
Dean's friends prevented him from seeing the roll-book.

Thomas H. Coffins, another inspector, awears substantially

to the same statement. It is probable the Tousey delegates will be admitted. Gen. Charles W. Darling, who is one of the delegates in Dean's ticket, has withdrawn, as he is op pused to being in such company; he is on the Fenton staff. ORGANIZATION OF THE CONVENTION-CHARLES H. VAN WYCK CHOSEN TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The place in which the Convention was held is called Wiet-ng Hall, and is one well suited for such purposes. On the left of the platform was a caricature of Johnson by Nash. The President is sitting in a chair with one eye turned malignantly out of his hands in the same manner Prestidigitator Hermann throws earlis to all parts of a hall. Long before the Conon the Convention, the other watching the pardons as they fly vention assembled the people came crowding in, and at the time Mr. Stewart called it to order the hall was densely packed; a few ladies were in the gallery. A cannon outside thundered away the same time President Van Wyck did the William R. Stewart called the Convention to ofder. Mr.

Lincoln of Tinga moved that Lyman Tremain of Albany be made temperary Chairman, but this brought Mr. Madden of his feet, who moved an amendment that Mr. Chas-H. Van Wyck be made temporary President, and Mr. Tremain permanent presiding jofficer. He supported this in-a speach, taking the ground that the original motion was at the dictation of the State Central Committee, and he, for one, was not willing that they should have all to say in the organization. He paid a tribate to Mr. Van Wyck, which was greeted by applause. George Wm. Curtis opposed the amendment, stat ing that he should have confidence in the Committee and fallen precedents. Mr. Charles H. Spencer hoped Senator Madden's

Mr. Stewart then put the question, and it seemed as if Mr Van Wyck was elected, but the Chairman requested all those mportance, even if it were not sincerely made, for it who were in favor of him to stand up. A large majority shows a disposition toward the representatives of the stood up, and it was evident he was selected. Mr. Stewart announced the result, and it was moved that he be chosen unanimously, which was carried amid cheers. Lyman Tre nain and James A. Bell of Jefferson were elected to conduct Mr. Van Wyck to the chair. In his speech, when he referred to Wadsworth, the hall rang

with applause, which continued many minutes. But I have never witnessed such a scene as when Mr. Van Wyck instanced the kind of men who now are the confidential friends of the man who busely betrayed his trust. The appleuse was

burrah, prevented Mr. Van Wyck from proceeding for several minutes; so, also, was the remark that it was proper that Seward and Johnson should hang together in such a cause as that of the latter. The picture he drew of the magnanimity of South Carolina

arching arm in arm to the Philadelphia Convention, with a body from Mussachusetts representing no one, and therefore o be pitied, was received with derisive laughter, which continued for some time, and broke out again at the mention of Johnson's deceiving teers over such maguanimity.

has he could control the men never, was halled with a long amen, and cries of "never," from all parts of the house, which were followed by applause, when Mr. Van Wyck proposed greetings to the State of Vermont of the Philadelphia Convention, and tell them that the Constitution, Union and flag talked of so much by the swaggering Pretender was still safe in the hands of the people.

When Mr. Van Wyck concluded, the Convention gave three

cheers for the Philadelphia Convention, Vermont and New-York. It was then moved that Mr. Sinclair Tonsey be one of the Secretaries, as the Dean delegation had withdrawn. Some one not hearing the latter statement, asked if Mr. Dean did not oppose Tousey's claim as a delegate; but another delegate cried out New-York is a unit, which was the signal for three cheers, amid which the motion was lost.

As the list of delegates was read, many of the gentlemen

were applauded, especially Tremain and George Dawson, who received in addition, three rousing cheers; and General Woodford, but he had however substituted P. H. Tattle's name in his stead; Foss of Queens, and Geo. Wm. Curtis. When Mr. Greeley's name was read it was loudly applauded, the whole Convention, rising to its feet and obsering him vociferously. The list having been gone through with Senator Bell moved that a Committee on Permanent Organization be appointed. Judge Emmet of Duchess, however, moved to substitute that the Hon. Lyman Tremain be declared permanent chairman by neclamation. Chas. S. Spencer favored the original motion and he was followed by Senator Bell, who amended the amendment to the effect that the Committee on Organization be appointed, with instructions to report in favor of Mr. Tre-main. This was carried. A motion having been presented to select one for each judicial district to propare an address and resolution, Judge James moved that the delegates for each Congressional District designate a representation on said Committee. Messrs. Curtis and Spencer offered this, but it a resolution appointing a State Central Committee of one from each Congressional District and two from the State at large, to be appointed by the President of the Convention. Senator Humphreys opposed this because it would throw the whole control of the party into the hands of the New-York and Kings Counties leader. The motion, however, prevailed. The Con-

The greatest unanimity prevailed all through the morning session. The derisive laughter which prevailed when Seward's and Johnson's names were called was very marked. More work was accomplished before dinner than any other Convention ever did before.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The passage of the resolution requesting the different delegations to select their representative men during the

recess was wise policy, for it expedited business. Among those who came in prior to the calling of order was ex-Gov. King, who was loadly cheered, and on motion he was excepted to a sext on the platform, upon reaching which he

The first business was a motion that the different delegations

for the Congressional Districts send up the names of the repre sen atives on the Committee on Resolutions and State Central Committee. This was agreed to, and the charman of second clegation named their selections. After this was gone delegation resident Van Wyck read a dispatch from John through with, I. a. w. York to appoint a gentleman in Ray. D. Defrees, asking a tional Committee. When Mr. Van mond's place in the Name when threats will never wave.

Wyck announced that a committee of Greeley, and nominated nor dangers appailwas Mr. Hot oe Greeley, and nominated that goutleman, the Convention rose is one man and made the

bail ring with appleuse.

The dispatch from the New-York deligation at Philadelphia

The dispatch from the New-York delivation of Philadelphia was then read, and this added to the onth wham, and before it died out the Convention unanimously ratified the nomination of Mr. Greekey by the State Committee to represent the Statis in the National Convention. The Committee on Organization then reported the names of President and Vice-President which was accepted. When Mr. Tremain reached the shale he was loudly cheered, at the conclusion of which he commonwed his speech. The applause was frequent, but when he asserted that the Republican party intended to dictate the terms upon which this country is to be restored, the whole Convention rose and cheered both loud and long, which were repeated again, when Mr. Tremain declared that we should look to our country first and the Constitution afterward. The speech, which gave a clear statement of the difference between "My Policy" and that of Congress, and although rather loog, was listesed to with profit and received the usual compliments given to this gentleman's cratorical efforts. Many of its points were loudly cheered, especially when he said that the Uciou party tendered the South peace, but if they wanted the sword, they could have planty of it. "Amen" went up from all parts of the Convention. When the Judgo finished he was greeted with three splendid cheers.

A resolution was then passed adding the name of Mr. James Terwilliger to the State Central Committee.

Mr. A. B. Cornell, son of Senator Erra Cornell, the only gentleman that has been named as a competitor to Gov. Featon, then moved that Gov. Featon be renominated by acclamation.

This gave rise to a short debate as to the mode of nominating again, when Mr. Tremain declared that we should look to our

tion.

This gave rise to a short debate as to the mode of acminating Mr. Fenton, and it was finally settled that the delegates whe desired to vote for Mr. Fenton abould rise, upon which the whole Convention, delegates, spectators and all rose to their feet, and amid the wihlest enthusiasm Gov. Fenton was delared renominated.

This announcement was followed by cheers for Rempkies County as the home of Erra Cornell.

The Hon. Horace Greeley moved that the Convention go into the nomination of candidates for Licut. Governor. Curried.

into the nomination of candidates for Lieut. Governor. Carried.

Mr. Greeley said that at the last State Convention a principle was laid down for the action of the Convention, and which was teen accepted. It was to sominate upon our ticket a number of solidiers, and their nomination ended strength to ous ticket. He knew that the access was not due above to solidiers. Culors did well, but after all the heart of the country warmed more glowingly for those who had endured hardship on the field, and had thus illustrated their genuine American love of country. Regarding this same principle of action now, he would nominate Col. Stewart L. Woodford was a successful champion of our principles before the war, and when the war came on he took up his aword and battled nobly for our cause, until victory was attained.

Mr. Andrews of Onondaga presented for renomination Thos. G. Alvord, a distinguished son of Onondaga. He did not doubt the suitableness of Col. Woodford, but he submitted that Mr. Alvord, coming as he did from the center of the State, and one of the seats of power of the Republican party, after renominating, with much meanimity, Gov. Featon, should not be set aside. He recognized the services of Col. Woodford, and he would doubtless make a fitting companies of the five soldiers who now hold State offices; but was it policy to set saide a man who had served the State well during the past two years, for a gentleman who was comparatively unknown.

Mr. Hubburt, member of Congress from St. Lawrence, gave

the past two years, for a gentieman who was comparatively unknown?

Mr. Hulburt, member of Congress from St. Lawrence, gave the name of Col. Wheeler of Frankin County.

Mr. Sanythe of Owego hers took contaion to remerk that if the party despised Aivord, they would do as unwise a thing as the same party did in rejecting Hamin and substituting Johnson.

Col. Yan Patton of Herkimer, as a soldier, recommended the support of Mr. Alvord.

A delegate from Kings then pressed the nomination of Col. Woodford in a short, telling speech, and was followed by Mr. Townsond of Troy, who urged upon them to select a good man as soond on the tloket, as he may, through some unseen providence, become Governor, and they should have a tried man. Such a one he believed Mr. Alvord to be.

Mr. Von Wyok took the floor, and in a few carnest remarks, urged the nomination of Mr. Woodford. Mr. Curties of Saratoga urged the indorsement of Mr. Wheeler, and Sanator Palmess of Soloharie followed him with a piece for Mr. Alvord. Mr. Littlejsha then, in a very caroest manner, urged the nomination of William A. Wheeler as an act of justics toward the northern counties.

'Question' was then called, and President Tremain rapped for order, which was soon obtained and the balloting soon commenced.

It was soon evident that the friends of the different candi-

for order, which was soon obtained and the balleting for commenced.

It was soon evident that the friends of the different candidates were nearly evenly divided, and consequently more interest was taken in the result.

When John A. King voted for Col. Weodford, he was applieded, as was also Geo. Weo. Curtis's rote for the same gentleman; and Mr. Greeley received a like compliment when he recorded his vote for Mr. Woodford.

Before the vote was announced. Mr. Richardson (N. Y.) said that he, after finding that Mr. Whooler was in such minority, desired to change his vote from Wheeler to Woodford. Then a scene ensued which is almost impossible to describe. Many gentlemen who voted for Mr. Wheeler changed for Mr. Woodford, and who voted for Alvord also saked to change his rote to Mr. Woodford.

Mr. Hiscook protested against members changing their

ford, and who voted for Avord and saxed to change their vote
of Mr. Woodford.

Mr. Hiscook protested against members changing their
votes before the result was announced, as it was sufair.
Sonator Poiger sustained Mr. H., and it was carried that the
vote be taken over again.

Before the second callid was taken Mr. Hard withdrew the
name of Mr. Wheeler.

The balloting then commenced, and it soon became evident
that Woodford was the choice. So after the announcement
of the ballot that Woodford received 230 to 151 for Alvord, a
delegate for St. Lawrence moved to make it unanimous, but
Mr. Hiscook of Onondags, the home of Mr. Aivord, claimed
the privilege to make that mation, which he was allowed to
do, and the nomination was to declared amid three cheers,
effer which the Convention took a rocess until this evening.

fier which the Convention took a recess until this evening.

EVENING SENSION.

The evening session was opened by a beautiful patriotic song, by Mr. Clark.

The selection of condidates for Canal Commissioner was next in order. The nomination of Senator Hoyt, Gen. Gaiss, and Senator Latham were read in an enthusiastic manner, and when it was announced that Senator Hoyt was nominated the enthusiasm increased, and still more so when the nominate of Lieut. Governor, Col. Woodford, made a neat and pertinent appears, which electrified the andience.

The Committee on Resolutions were ready to report, but Mr. Charles S. Spencer asked leave to press the claims of Gen. Mofilt of Clinton for the position of Prison Inspector, which was granted, and Mr. S. briefly sketched the life of Gen. Mofilt,

teffy sketched the life of Geo. M.

Modit of Clinton for the position of Prison Inspector, which was granted, and Mr. S. briefly sketched the life of Geo. Modit, who lost a leg in front of Richmond.

Dr. Bates was renominated smid applause, and this increased when the Doctor's renomination was seconded in as able speech by a delegate from Cayunga, who pronounced the same country of the recream Seward would give as large a majority for the Republican ticket as ever it did.

Gou. Hammon's name was also read with cheers.

An attempt was made to nominate Modiatt by acclamation, but although the delegates were nearly all tired out and seemed anxious to go home, a majority of them opposed this, and the building was proceeded with. On the sunouncement that Hammond received 146, Moditt 78, and Bates 57, a motion to make Gen. Hammond's nomination manimous was heartly passed, before Gov. Alvord was recognized, and amid enthusiantle cheers was brought to the platform, where he expressed his hearty acquiescence in the ticket and piedged himself to do his utmost to have it elected.

The League resolutions, which were printed in Thy Thimung of this morning, were then read. The resolutions were then read by Geo. W. Curtis in a style which added to their cloquence. Mr. Cartis was so loudly called for after reading the resolutions that he stepped forward and made a short speech. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

Gen. Barlow, Secretary of State, then addressed the Convention and was followed by Alderman Daylon of New York City.

Resolutions thanking the officers were passed, after which

vention, and was followed by Alderman Dayton of New-York City.

Resolutions thanking the officers were passed, after which the Convention adjourned with three rousing cheers. Thus eleased probably the most important Convention of any party ever held in this State. For the first time, the Republican party Convention had no barnacles attached to it. Composed of its ablest men, it was first from all wire-pulling and slate-making which have been so marked baretofore. Every pulsation of this great heart to-day-for it was one heart—beat alone for principle. It has inscribed on its banners principles which are unmistaknish, sad those banners are supported by mon who will reflect bonor upon it.

The people need only ratify it—the "Union." All the delegates parted in the best of spirits, imbrued with the determination to go into the fight and win it. The address is very long, and is an elaboration of the Constitution.

STRACUSS, N. Y., Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1864. Wieting Hall was filled at noon by the delegates, members of the Loyal League and a large andience in the gal-ieries. At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by William R. Stewart, Chairman of the State Central Com-

mittee.

Mr. Lincoln of Tioga moved that Judge Tremain of Albany be chosen temporary chairman.

Ex-Senator Madden and that, while he had no objection to Mr. Tremain and would not object to see him permanent chairmain, he rose to oppose the motion, and moved to substitute the name of Gen. Charles H. Van Wyck of Sullivan, He said it was well known that until the past two or three years the power of organizing our conventions had been naurped by an outside body. It was the habit for the Chairman of the State Committee, on calling the Convention to order, to name the temporary presiding officer, and through a mistaken idea of courtesy this was not questioned. Again, a body outside of this Convention has assumed to take the naming of both the temporary and presiding officer out of the hands of the Convention. The State Committee has no right to do this, and he was opposed to it. He had nothing against Judge Tremain, but Gen, Van Wyck had served hit country well and gallanty in the field and in its councis, and, besides, he had great experience in civil affairs. He would like to see Judge Tremain selected for permanent Chairman, and would support him for that position; but he hoped the Convention would obose Gen. Van Wyck as temporary Chairman.

Mr. George W. Curtis said the Convention should very carefully consider the question proposed. This Convention is charged with the consideration of the very graves, questions that have arisen under the present crisis. He had the most profound respect for Gen. Van Wyck, but he assured the Convention that it was absolutely essential that harmony should prevail. It has been the habit for the State Committee, emanating as it does from the State Convention, to suggest the name for a temporary chairman; and unless we have lost faith in our committee les could see no good reason for disregarding at the same time great respect for and confidence in Judge Tremain, than whom no man would better grace the chair. He reminded the last speaker that the State Committee emanated from the las Mr. Lincoln of Tiogs moved that Judge Tremain of Albany